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(54) **ASSIST MECHANISM OF MOVABLE BODY**

(57) A catcher is supported on a base to be capable of reciprocal movement between a standby position where a striker can be caught or released and a final position, and moves slidingly toward the final position after rotating at a fixed angle from the standby position during forward movement from the standby position. Holding of the state in which the catcher is in the standby

position, and the aforementioned sliding movement, are accomplished by urging of an urging device provided on the base. The aforementioned holding is released and forward rotation of the catcher is started when the striker is caught by the catcher in the standby position by forward movement of a movable body, and this forward movement is assisted by the aforementioned urging from mid-course of this forward movement.

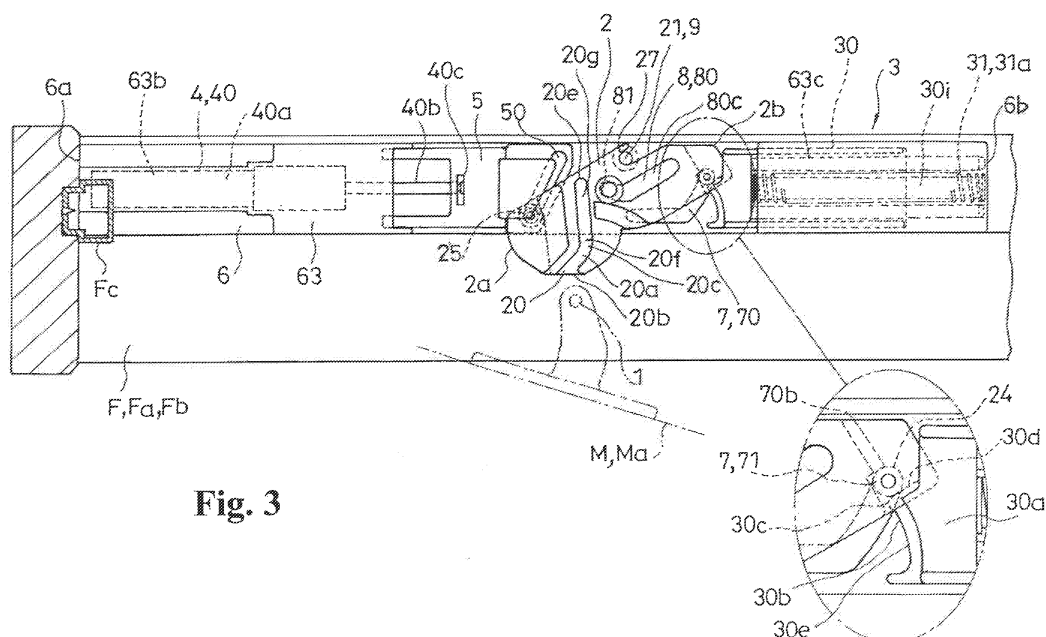


Fig. 3

Description

Technological field

[0001] This invention relates to a mechanism that is activated when a movable body, being combined on a main body to be capable of deployment from a reference position and to be capable of reciprocal movement, is operated to move forward from the deployment position up to a prescribed position toward the reference position, to thereby assist the forward movement of the movable body to the reference position.

Background technology

[0002] There is a withdrawing mechanism, provided with a catcher on a door frame, for catching a striker, provided on a door, in a prescribed position when the door is operated to rotate toward a closed position. Such catcher is provided so as to rotate reciprocally between a standby position and a withdrawn position, and is forcibly rotated by force of a spring from the prescribed position of rotation up to the withdrawn position, thereby to assist the forward movement of the door toward the closed position. (See patent document 1)

[0003] Here, in such withdrawing mechanism, the forward movement of the door can be assisted over a wider range as the amount of rotation of the catcher is increased. However, for example, in the case when an apparatus main body supporting the catcher is provided on the door frame of such door, there is a requirement to make the width of the apparatus main body as small as possible because there is a limitation as to the width of the door frame in the direction of forward movement, that is, the front-to-back direction, of the door, and accordingly there is a limitation as to how much the amount of rotation of the catcher can be increased to assist the forward movement of the door over a wider range.

[0004] Also, in such withdrawing mechanism, damping force is applied through the catcher to the forward movement of the door by plunging of a piston rod of a piston damper in linkage with the rotation of the catcher. However, it is difficult to ensure a great amount of plunging by only having the piston rod plunged by the rotation of the catcher, and therefore it may be difficult to apply a sufficient damping force to the forward movement of the door.

Prior art documents

Patent documents

[0005] International Publication No. 2007/055204

Summary of the Invention

Problems to be solved by the invention

[0006] The main problem to be solved by this invention is to make the width of an assisting mechanism for door or other movable body as small as possible. More specifically, it is to make the width of an assisting mechanism for door or other movable body as small as possible, without reducing the range (stroke) for assisting the forward movement of the movable body from a prescribed position.

Means for solving the problems

[0007] In order to solve the aforementioned problem, the assisting mechanism for movable body in this invention is an assisting mechanism for movable body, comprising a striker, provided on either one of a main body or a movable body combined on the main body to be capable of reciprocal movement between a reference position and a deployment position, and a catcher, provided on the other of these, for catching the striker in a prescribed position when the movable body is operated to move forward toward the reference position, and for assisting the forward movement of the movable body to the reference position, wherein:

the catcher is supported on a base to be capable of reciprocal movement between a standby position where the striker can be caught or released and a final position, and moves sliding toward the final position after rotating at a fixed angle from the standby position during forward movement from the standby position; and

at least holding of the state in which the catcher is in the standby position, and the aforementioned sliding movement, are accomplished by urging of urging means provided on the base; the aforementioned holding is released and forward rotation of the catcher is started when the striker is caught by the catcher in the standby position by forward movement of the movable body, and the forward movement is assisted by the aforementioned urging from mid-course of the forward movement.

[0008] Preferably, the base has a width and a length, and the sliding movement of the catcher is performed following the length direction.

[0009] By such constitution, the striker can be caught in the prescribed position by the catcher when the movable body is operated to move forward toward the reference position, and the forward movement of the movable body toward the reference position can be assisted by the catcher. Because such forward movement of the catcher becomes sliding movement from mid-course, the space for the forward movement of the catcher can be made smaller compared to the case when such forward

movement of the catcher is entirely dependent on rotation, and the width of the assisting mechanism in the direction orthogonal to the direction of the aforementioned sliding movement of the catcher can be made as small as possible.

[0010] Also, preferably, catching of the striker is accomplished by a receiving groove for the striker formed on the aforementioned catcher;

the receiving groove has an introducing part and a withdrawing part, the catcher is rotated by the striker on entering the introducing part in the standby position, and the striker is guided to the withdrawing part by the rotation; and

the withdrawing part is formed so as to intersect with the direction of sliding movement of the catcher.

[0011] By doing such, the striker is guided to the withdrawing part by the introducing part of the receiving part when the forward rotation of the catcher starts, and is next withdrawn into the base by the sliding movement toward the final position of the catcher after reaching the withdrawing part.

[0012] The movement of the aforementioned catcher can be ensured by: providing cam means for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher respectively on the catcher and the base;

providing a shaft body on either one of the catcher or the base in a position to serve as a center of rotation during rotation of the catcher; and

providing a shaft bearing part on the other of these to axially support the shaft body in a manner so as to release the axial support of the shaft body during sliding movement of the catcher.

[0013] Or, the movement of the aforementioned catcher can be assured by: providing first cam means for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher respectively on the catcher and the base;

providing second cam means for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher respectively on the catcher and the base in different positions from the first cam means;

constituting both cam means with a cam groove and a sliding element to be guided therein; and

providing the cam grooves of both cam means respectively with a first part following an arc of a virtual circle centered on the center of rotation during rotation of the catcher, and a second part continuing therefrom and extending in a straight line.

[0014] If the aforementioned assisting mechanism is provided with damping means for applying a damping force to the forward movement of the catcher, then the damping force can be applied further ahead from the prescribed position through the catcher to the forward movement of the movable body toward the reference position, and this forward movement can be accomplished gently.

[0015] In this case, the damping means may be made as a piston damper using resistance to movement of a piston inside a cylinder as damping force; and either one of a piston rod or the cylinder may be fixed to

the base, and the other of these may be connected to the catcher so that movement or relative movement of the piston is brought about by forward movement of the catcher.

[0016] Also, in this case, the piston damper and the catcher may further be connected by a connecting member combined on the base to be capable of sliding movement following the direction of sliding movement of the catcher; and

either one of a connecting cam groove formed in a direction diagonally intersecting the direction of sliding movement or a connecting sliding element to be guided therein may be formed on the catcher, and the other of these may be formed on the connecting member.

[0017] By doing such, the damping force of the aforementioned piston damper can be applied in the entire process of the forward movement when the catcher is moved forward. Also, because the forward movement of the catcher becomes the aforementioned sliding movement from mid-course, a greater amount of plunging of the piston rod constituting the piston damper into the cylinder than in the case when the piston rod is plunged using only rotation of the catcher is easily ensured, and a sufficient damping force can be applied through the catcher to the forward movement of the movable body from the prescribed position.

[0018] Also, the aforementioned urging means may be provided with a contacting part corresponding to a contacted part of the catcher, and either one of the contacted part or the contacting part or both may be constituted as a protruding form, so that the contacted part rides over the contacting part while pushing the side of the contacting part inward in a direction opposing the urging in the process of forward movement of the catcher in the standby position.

[0019] By doing such, the state in which the catcher is in the standby position can be held by the urging of the urging means, and the forward movement of the catcher can be assisted by the urging of the urging means after the contacted part rides over the contacting part as previously mentioned.

[0020] Also, preferably, the aforementioned base has a width and a length, the damping means are arranged between the catcher and one end of the base, and the urging means are arranged between the catcher and the other end of the base. By doing such, an increase of the width of the assisting mechanism can be prevented.

Effects of the invention

[0021] The assisting mechanism according to this invention can be constituted having a width as small as possible. Also, in the assisting mechanism according to this invention, the width can be made as small as possible without reducing the range (stroke) for assisting the forward movement of the movable body from a prescribed position. That is, because the forward movement of the catcher constituting such assisting mechanism after

catching the striker becomes sliding movement from mid-course, the space for the forward movement of the catcher can be made smaller compared to the case when such forward movement of the catcher is entirely dependent on rotation, and the width of the assisting mechanism in the direction orthogonal to the direction of such sliding movement can be made as small as possible.

Brief description of the drawings

[0022]

FIG. 1 is a structural diagram in perspective view seen from below of an assisting mechanism according to one mode of the embodiment of the present invention (catcher in standby position);

FIG. 2 is a structural diagram in plan view of the same (catcher in standby position);

FIG. 3 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same (catcher in standby position);

FIG. 4 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same;

FIG. 5 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same;

FIG. 6 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same;

FIG. 7 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same;

FIG. 8 is a structural diagram in bottom view of the same (catcher in final position, rotating body (door) in reference position (closed position));

FIG. 9 is an exploded structural diagram in perspective view of the constituent members on the side of the catcher according to one mode of the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a structural diagram in perspective view of the base lower part according to one mode of the embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 11 is a structural drawing in perspective view of the striker side according to one mode of the embodiment of the present invention.

Embodiment of the Invention

[0023] A typical mode of the embodiment of this invention is described below based on FIG. 1 to FIG. 11.

[0024] Here, FIG. 1 illustrates an example in which a catcher 2 constituting an assisting mechanism according to the mode of the embodiment is provided on a door frame Fa as a main body F, and a striker 1 is provided on a door Ma as a movable body M, in the condition seen from below. Also, FIG. 2 illustrates the condition of FIG. 1 seen from above.

[0025] FIG. 3 to FIG. 8 respectively illustrate the aforementioned assisting mechanism seen from below, FIG. 2 illustrates the condition when the catcher 2 is in a standby position, and FIG. 8 illustrates the condition when the catcher 2 is in a final position. When closing the door Ma,

that is, when rotating the movable body M toward a reference position, the striker 1 strikes the catcher 2 in the standby position (FIG. 4), and the catcher 2, while catching same, is moved forward up to the final position in the sequence in FIG. 5, FIG. 6, and FIG. 7, and the movable body M is withdrawn to the reference position by means of the striker 1 body (FIG. 8).

[0026] FIG. 9 illustrates the constituent elements on the side of the catcher 2 of such assisting mechanism in an exploded condition, and FIG. 10 illustrates a base lower part 63 among these viewed from the opposite side of FIG. 9. Also, FIG. 11 illustrates the side of the striker 1 constituting such assisting mechanism.

[0027] The assisting mechanism according to this mode of the embodiment is activated when a movable body M, being combined on a main body F to be capable of deployment from a reference position and to be capable of reciprocal movement, is operated to move forward from the deployment position up to a prescribed position toward the reference position, and functions to assist the forward movement of the movable body M up to the reference position.

[0028] Such assisting mechanism typically can be used for assisting the aforementioned forward movement of various kinds of movable bodies M, including doors of houses, doors of automobiles, and doors or lids of various kinds of equipment or instruments. Specifically, such assisting mechanism is activated when such door, or the like, is rotated forward from the deployment position, typically an open position, up to a prescribed position toward the reference position, typically a closed position, and functions to withdraw such door, or the like, to the reference position.

[0029] Such assisting mechanism comprises:

- (1) striker 1;
- (2) catcher 2;
- (3) urging means 3;
- (4) damping means 4; and
- (5) connecting member 5.

[0030] The striker 1 is provided on either one of the movable body M or the main body F on which the movable body M is combined to be capable of reciprocal movement.

[0031] In the illustrated example, the striker 1 is provided on the door Ma as the movable body M. Also, a striker base 10 is constituted by a mounting plate 11, and an arm 12 projecting forward from one face of the mounting plate 11, and such striker 1 is constituted so as to project upward in a shaft form from the projecting end of the arm 12 (FIG. 1, FIG. 11). The striker base 10 is provided by means of the mounting plate 11 on the upper part of the surface of the door Ma on the side that strikes a doorstep Fc. When the door Ma is positioned in the reference position, that is, the closed position, the arm 12 is positioned below a base 6 for supporting the catcher 2, to be described, so that the striker 1 projecting from

the arm 12 enters into such base 6.

[0032] The catcher 2 is provided on the other of the movable body M and the main body F, and is constituted so as to catch the striker 1 moved or relatively moved closer from the front when the movable body M is operated to rotate from the deployment position toward the reference position. Such catcher 2 is supported on a base 6 to be capable of reciprocal movement between the standby position (the position in FIG. 1 to FIG. 3) where the striker 1 can be caught or released and the final position (the position in FIG. 8), and moves sliding toward the final position after rotating at a fixed angle from the standby position during forward movement from the standby position. Also, during return movement from the final position, such catcher 2 is moved sliding from the final position in the opposite direction with respect to forward movement, and is then rotated up to the standby position at a fixed angle in the opposite direction with respect to forward movement.

[0033] In this mode of the embodiment, the catcher 2 is supported to be capable of rotation on the base 6. The aforementioned urging means 3 for such catcher 2, the aforementioned damping means 4 for applying damping force to the forward movement of such catcher 2, and the aforementioned connecting member 5 between such catcher 2 and damping means 4 are arranged on the base 6. In the illustrated example, the catcher 2 is provided by means of the base 6 on the door frame Fa as the main body F corresponding to the door Ma as the movable body M (FIG. 1).

[0034] In this mode of the embodiment, such base 6 has a width and a length. Also, the damping means 4 are arranged between the catcher 2 and one end 6a of the base 6, and the urging means 3 are arranged between the catcher 2 and the other end 6b of the base 6. Also, the sliding movement of the aforementioned catcher 2 is performed following the length direction of the base 6. Also, in the illustrated example, the base 6 is provided on the side of the door frame Fa where a hinge Fd is provided, so that its length direction follows the length direction of an upper frame part Fb of the door frame Fa. Also, as described later, when the door Ma as the movable body M is operated to move forward toward the closed position, the striker 1 is caught in the prescribed position by the catcher 2 in the standby position, so that the door Ma is withdrawn to the closed position (the position in FIG. 8) by means of the striker 1 by the aforementioned forward movement of the catcher 2 after being caught.

[0035] Because such forward movement of the catcher 2 becomes sliding movement from mid-course, the space for the forward movement of the catcher 2 inside the base 6 can be made smaller compared to the case when such forward movement of the catcher 2 is entirely dependent on rotation, and the width of the base 6, that is, the width y of the assisting mechanism can be made as small as possible. Also, because the catcher 2 is arranged between the aforementioned urging means 3 and damping

means 4, an increase of the width y of the assisting mechanism can be prevented. By this, the assisting mechanism according to this mode of the embodiment can be provided favorably on the upper frame part Fb of the door frame Fa, with its length direction following the length direction of the upper frame part Fb, as a mechanism for assisting the forward movement of the door Ma to the closed position.

[0036] In the illustrated example, such base 6 is made by combining a base upper part 62 and a base lower part 63. The base upper part 62 assumes a long and slender plate form. Also, its upper face is used as a mounting face 62a for mounting on the upper frame part Fb of the door frame Fa, and a front plate 62b and a rear plate 62c are provided respectively on a front side part following its length direction (a side part on the side near the door Ma in the closed position) and on a rear side part positioned to the rear of the front side part, respectively projecting downward from these side parts. The front plate 62b on such base upper part 62 is not provided in a position about halfway in the length direction of the base upper part 62, and when the door Ma is operated to rotate toward the reference position, that is, the closed position, the striker 1 provided on the door Ma, moving closer from the front, is caught by the catcher 2 supported on the base 6, through the place where this front plate 62b is not provided (FIG. 1). The base lower part 63 is constituted so as to have a length and a width about equal to those of the base upper part 62. A center part of the base lower part 63 is used as a support part 63a for the catcher 2, one of the sides holding the center part in between is used as a housing part 63b for the damping means 4, and the other of the sides holding the center part in between is used as a housing part 63c for the urging means 3. The housing part 63c for the urging means 3 is constituted as a box form having an opened upper face, and the side facing the support part 63a for the catcher 2 is opened. Also, the housing part 63b for the damping means 4 also is constituted as a box form having an opened upper face, and the side facing the support part 63a for the catcher 2 is opened. The support part 63a for the catcher 2 assumes a plate form attached on the lower face of the base upper part 62, a cam groove 70 of first cam means 7 to be described is formed thereon, and a sliding element 81 of second cam means 8 is provided.

[0037] The catcher 2 is provided to be capable of reciprocal movement between the standby position and the final position on such base 6. In this mode of the embodiment, the aforementioned reciprocal movement of such catcher 2 is regularly damped by the first cam means 7, the second cam means 8, and a shaft body 9, to be described. Such damping is also possible by one of these cam means 7 or 8 and such shaft body 9, and is also possible by only these cam means 7 and 8.

[0038] The catcher 2 is constituted as a board form, having a length and a width and having the board surface arranged facing sideways. Also, the catcher 2 is supported on the aforementioned support part 63a so that one

end side 2a (the left side in FIG. 3) is positioned toward the side of the damping means 4, and the other end side 2b (the right side in FIG. 3) is positioned toward the side of the urging means 3. Also, in the standby position, the one end side 2a of such catcher 2 is positioned further forward than the other end side 2b, and the one end side 2a is projected forward from the base 6.

[0039] Also, the state in which such catcher 2 is in the aforementioned standby position is held by the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3. Also, when the striker 1 is caught by the catcher 2 in this standby position, the aforementioned holding is released by the forward movement of the door Ma as the movable body M, and the catcher 2 is rotated forward in the clockwise direction in FIG. 3 in opposition to the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3. The forward rotation of the catcher 2 is forcibly performed from mid-course by the urging of the urging means 3. Also, when the catcher 2 is rotated forward at a fixed angle, the shaft body 9 is released as is to be described, and the catcher 2 moves sliding toward the left side in FIG. 7 by the urging of the urging means 3, and reaches the final position.

[0040] By this, in this mode of the embodiment, the striker 1 can be caught in the prescribed position by the catcher 2 when the movable body M is operated to move forward toward the reference position, and the forward movement of the movable body M toward the reference position can be assisted by means of the catcher 2. Because such forward movement of the catcher 2 becomes sliding movement from mid-course, the space for the forward movement of the catcher 2 can be made smaller compared to the case when such forward movement of the catcher 2 is entirely dependent on rotation, and the width y of the assisting mechanism in the direction orthogonal to the direction x of the aforementioned sliding movement of the catcher 2 can be made as small as possible.

[0041] In this mode of the embodiment, catching of the striker 1 is accomplished by a receiving groove 20 for the striker 1 formed on the aforementioned catcher 2. Also, the receiving groove 20 has an introducing part 20a and a withdrawing part 20e, the catcher 2 is rotated by the striker 1 on entering the introducing part 20a in the standby position, the striker 1 is guided to the withdrawing part 20e by this rotation, and the withdrawing part 20e is formed so as to intersect with the direction x of sliding movement of the catcher 2.

[0042] In the illustrated example, such receiving groove 20 is formed between the center 21 of rotation of the aforementioned rotation of the catcher 2 and the one end side 2a of the catcher 2. Such receiving groove 20 assumes a groove form provided engraved in the lower part of the catcher 2, and a front end 20b of the introducing part 20a is opened outward on a front edge 22 of the catcher 2 oriented toward the side of the door Ma as the movable body M. Also, when the catcher 2 is in the standby position, the front end 20b opened on the introducing part 20a is positioned on the track of movement of the

striker 1 provided on the door Ma as the movable body M. In the standby position of the catcher 2, the introducing part 20a extends diagonally so as to gradually approach the other end side 2b of the catcher 2 while going toward a rear end 20c that continues to the withdrawing part 20e from the front end 20b side. Also, in the aforementioned prescribed position, the striker 1 is struck against a groove wall 20d of the introducing part 20a positioned on the one end side 2a of the catcher 2, and forward rotation of the catcher 2 is started by this striking. Meanwhile, in the standby position of the catcher 2, the withdrawing part 20e is formed so as to extend toward the rear from the rear end 20c of the introducing part 20a, and after the end of forward rotation of the catcher 2, and extends diagonally so as to gradually approach the other end side 2b of the catcher 2 while going toward a rear end 20g from a front end 20f that continues on the rear end 20c of the introducing part 20a (FIG. 8). By this, in the illustrated example, when the forward rotation of the catcher 2 is started, the striker 1 is guided to the withdrawing part 20e by the introducing part 20a of the receiving groove 20 (FIG. 7), and is next withdrawn into the base 6 by sliding movement of the catcher 2 toward the final position (FIG. 8) after reaching the withdrawing part 20e.

[0043] Meanwhile, when the door Ma as the movable body M is operated to move in return, that is, to open, from the state in which the catcher 2 having caught the striker 1 is in the final position, the withdrawing part 20e of the receiving groove 20 extends diagonally so as to gradually approach the one end side 2a of the catcher 2 while going toward the front end 20f, and therefore the catcher 2 is concomitantly moved sliding (moved in return) in the opposite direction to that during forward movement. When the striker 1 enters into the introducing part 20a, the catcher 2 is rotated (moved in return) from there in the opposite direction to that during forward movement until it is again positioned in the standby position, and the striker 1 is released so that the return movement of the door Ma as the movable body M is allowed. The receiving groove 20 of the catcher 2 described above is constituted as a groove having a bottom in the illustrated example, but can also be constituted as a split-open groove.

[0044] Also, in this mode of the embodiment, an auxiliary groove 23 is provided to be engraved on the lower part of the catcher 2, while being formed so as to roughly follow the track of movement of the striker 1 when the catcher 2 is in the final position. This auxiliary groove 23 is formed between the receiving groove 20 and the other end side 2b of the catcher 2 (FIG. 8). Also, a front end 23a is opened outward on the front edge 22 of the catcher 2, and a rear end 23b is positioned forward of the withdrawing part 20e of the receiving groove 20. Also, in this mode of the embodiment, the striker 1 is projected upward from the striker base 10 by urging of urging means 13 provided inside the striker base 10 (FIG. 11), and is constituted so as to be capable of withdrawing in opposition to this urging. By this, in this mode of the embodi-

ment, in the case when the catcher 2 is accidentally moved forward to the final position despite that the door Ma as the movable body M is not in the reference position, that is, the closed position, the striker 1 can be let into such auxiliary groove 23 when the door Ma is operated to move toward the closed position, and the striker 1 can furthermore ride over between the rear end 23b of the auxiliary groove 23 and the withdrawing part 20e of the receiving groove 20 by the aforementioned withdrawing of such striker 1 into the striker base 10, so that the striker 1 can be let into the withdrawing part 20e.

[0045] The urging means 3 are constituted by a slider 30 housed inside the housing part 63c of the aforementioned base 6 to be capable of sliding movement along the length direction of the base 6, and an impeller body 31 for regularly urging the slider 30 toward the side of the catcher 2.

[0046] In the illustrated example, the slider 30 has a head part 30a and a guide part 30f. The guide part 30f has a front part 30g for sliding against a front wall of the housing part 63c from the inside, and a rear part 30h for sliding against a rear wall of the housing part 63c from the inside. The head part 30a is provided between the front part 30g and the rear part 30h on one end side of such guide part 30f. The one end side of the guide part 30f is positioned further toward the side of the catcher 2 from the open place of the housing part 63c, whereby the head part 30a is positioned beneath the support part 63a of the catcher 2. A contacting part 30b is formed on the side of the head part 30a oriented toward the side of the catcher 2, for acting on a sliding element 71 (provided on the catcher 2) of the first cam means 7 to be described, in a different position from the cam groove 70 of the first cam means 7, with the sliding element 71 as a contacted part 24. This contacting part 30b is constituted as a peak form (protruding form) protruding toward the side of the catcher 2 with a tip part 30c positioned in a position about halfway in the front-to-back direction of the head part 30a, and is provided with a backward-slanted part 30d oriented backward and a forward-slanted part 30e oriented forward holding the tip part 30c in between. The side of the head part 30a on the side opposite the side of formation of the contacting part 30b is integrally connected to one end part of a rod body 30i that extends following the length direction of the base 6. Also, in the illustrated example, the impeller body 31 is constituted as a compression coil spring 31a coiled around the rod body 30i, with one spring end butted against the head part 30a, and the other spring end butted against a closed part 61 on the other end 6b of the base 6 opposite the open place of the housing part 63c.

[0047] Also, in this mode of the embodiment, the contacted part 24 rides over the contacting part 30b while pushing the side of the contacting part 30b inward in the direction opposing the urging in the process of forward movement of the catcher 2 in the standby position. By this, in this mode of the embodiment, the state in which the catcher 2 is in the standby position can be held by

the urging of the urging means 3, and the forward movement of the catcher 2 can be assisted by the urging of the urging means 3 after the contacted part 24 rides over the contacting part 30b as previously mentioned.

[0048] Specifically, in the illustrated example, the aforementioned contacted part 24 is a shaft-form sliding element 71 formed on the other end side 2b of the catcher 2. Also, when the catcher 2 is in the standby position, the aforementioned backward-slanted part 30d of the contacting part 30b is pushed against from in front of the sliding element 71 by the aforementioned urging. By this, the sliding element 71 (may be the contacted part 24) of the first cam means 7 to be described is pushed against a rear end 70b of a first part 70a of a cam groove 70 to be described, and a sliding element 81 of the second cam means 8 is pushed against a rear end 80b of a first part 80a of a cam groove 80 to be described, so that the state in which the catcher 2 is in the standby position is held. When the catcher 2 catches the striker 1 and the forward rotation of the catcher 2 is started from this state, the contacted part 24 of the catcher 2 is moved while causing the slider 30 of the urging means 3 to move slightly in the direction opposing the urging toward side of the tip part 30c of the contacting part 30b (FIG. 4). Also, when the contacted part 24 rides over the tip part 30c of the contacting part 30b, the slider 30 of the urging means 3 is moved toward the side of the catcher 2 by the aforementioned urging while pushing the forward-slanted part 30e of the contacting part 30b against the sliding element 71, whereby the forward rotation of the catcher 2 is assisted from mid-course. Also, after this, when the catcher 2 is rotated forward up to a position where the sliding element 71 of the first cam means 7 to be described enters into a second part 70c of the cam groove 70 and the sliding element 81 of the second cam means 8 to be described enters into a second part 80c of the cam groove 80, the second parts 70c and 80c of the cam grooves 70 and 80 of both cam means 7 and 8 are positioned in a direction roughly following the length direction of the base 6, and therefore the sliding movement of the catcher 2 is assisted by the movement by the aforementioned urging of the slider 30 of the urging means 3. In the illustrated example, a boss part 26a projecting downward on the side of the lower face of the catcher 2 is formed in a place for formation of a hole 26 to be described, and the forward movement of the catcher 2 can be assisted also by arranging so that this boss part 26a is brought in contact with the contacting part 30b.

[0049] The damping means 4 applies damping force to the aforementioned forward movement of the catcher 2. By this, in this mode of the embodiment, then the damping force can be applied further ahead from the prescribed position through the catcher 2 to the forward movement of the movable body M toward the reference position, so that the forward movement is performed gently.

[0050] Specifically, in this mode of the embodiment, such damping means 4 are made as a piston damper 40

using resistance to movement of a piston, not illustrated, inside a cylinder as damping force; and either one of a piston rod 40b or the cylinder 40a is fixed to the base 6, and the other of these is connected to the catcher 2 so that movement or relative movement of the piston is brought about by forward movement of the catcher 2.

[0051] Also, such piston damper 40 and the catcher 2 are connected by a connecting member 5 combined on the base 6 to be capable of sliding movement following the direction x of sliding movement of the catcher 2; and either one of a connecting cam groove 50 formed in a direction diagonally intersecting the direction x of sliding movement or a connecting sliding element 25 to be guided therein is formed on the catcher 2, and the other of these is formed on such connecting member 5.

[0052] In the illustrated example, the piston damper 40 is housed inside the housing part 63b for the damping means 4 of the base 6, with the projecting side of the piston rod 40b oriented toward the side of the catcher 2 through the open place of the housing part 63b, and the end part of the cylinder 40a opposite the projecting side of the piston rod 40b placed in contact with a closed part on the one end 6a of the base 6 opposite the open place of the housing part 63b. In addition, the connecting member 5, which is guided to the housing part 63b for such damping means 4 and is moved sliding in the length direction of the base 6, is assembled on the projecting end 40c of the piston rod 40b. Also, such connecting cam groove 50 is provided on the connecting member 5, and the connecting sliding element 25, which assumes a shaft form that is guided through the connecting cam groove 50, is provided further to the rear from the aforementioned receiving groove 20 on the one end side 2a of the catcher 2. Specifically, the end part of the connecting member 5 oriented toward the catcher 2 is positioned so as to sandwich the upper face of the one end side 2a of the catcher 2 and the lower face of the support part 63a of the base 6, and the aforementioned connecting cam groove 50 is formed so as to approach the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2 while approaching a rear end of the groove from the side of a front end of the groove.

[0053] By this, in this mode of the embodiment, the connecting member 5 is concomitantly moved sliding when the catcher 2 is moved forward, so that the damping force of the aforementioned piston damper 40 is applied through the connecting member 5 in the entire process of the forward movement. Also, because the forward movement of the catcher 2 becomes the aforementioned sliding movement from mid-course, a greater amount of plunging of the piston rod 40b constituting the piston damper 40 into the cylinder 40a than in the case when the piston rod 40b is plunged using only rotation of the catcher 2 is easily ensured, and a sufficient damping force can be applied through the catcher 2 to the forward movement of the movable body M from the prescribed position. Symbol 64 in the drawings indicates a guide groove for the aforementioned connecting sliding ele-

ment 25, provided on the support part 63a for the catcher 2 of the base lower part 63. It can also be arranged so that the aforementioned piston rod 40b or cylinder 40a is directly pressed by the one end side 2a of the catcher 2 during forward movement of the catcher 2.

[0054] Also, in this mode of the embodiment, first cam means 7 for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher 2 are provided respectively on the catcher 2 and the base 6; and

second cam means 8 for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher 2 are provided respectively on the catcher 2 and the base 6 in different positions from the first cam means 7.

[0055] Both cam means 7 and 8 are constituted respectively with a cam groove 70 or 80 and a sliding element 71 or 81 to be guided therein; and the cam grooves 70 and 80 of both cam means 7 and 8 are respectively provided with a first part 70a or 80a following an arc of a virtual circle centered on the center 21 of rotation during rotation of the catcher 2, and a second part 70c or 80c continuing therefrom and extending in a straight line.

[0056] In the illustrated example, the cam groove 70 of the first cam means 7 is formed on the base 6, and the cam groove 80 of the second cam means 8 is formed on the catcher 2.

[0057] The sliding element 71 of the first cam means 7 is provided on the other end side 2b of the catcher 2, and is constituted as a shaft form with the axis following the vertical direction. Specifically, such sliding element 71 has rollers 71b fitted on two stages vertically on the outside of a shaft 71a passed through a hole 26 provided on the catcher 2, so that the upper stage side of these two stages of rollers 71b is received inside the cam groove 70. The cam groove 70 of the first cam means 7 is provided with a second part 70c continuing along the length direction of the base 6 on the front edge side of the support part 63a for the catcher 2, and a first part 70a continuing toward the rear from the end part of the second part 70c on the other end 6b side of the base 6, and following an arc of a virtual circle centered on the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2. A rear end 70b of the first part 70a is positioned further forward from the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2.

[0058] Meanwhile, the sliding element 81 of the second cam means 8 is provided on the support part 63a for the catcher 2 in a place further forward from the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2, and is constituted as a shaft form with the axis following the vertical direction. The cam groove 80 of the second cam means 8 is provided with a second part 80c continuing along the length direction between the one end side 2a and the other end side 2b of the catcher 2, and a first part 80a continuing toward the rear from the end part of the second part 80c on the one end side 2a of the catcher 2, and following an arc of a virtual circle centered on the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2. A rear end 80b of the first part 80a also is positioned further forward from the center 21 of rotation of the catcher 2.

[0059] Also, in this mode of the embodiment, a shaft body 9 is provided on either one of the catcher 2 or the base 6 in a position to serve as the aforementioned center 21 of rotation during rotation of the catcher 2, and a shaft bearing part 27 is provided on the other of these to axially support the shaft body 9 in a manner so as to release the axial support of the shaft body 9 during sliding movement of the catcher 2. In the illustrated example, such shaft body 9 is provided on the support part 63a for the catcher 2 on the base 6, and is constituted as a shaft form with the axis following the vertical direction. Also, the shaft bearing part 27 is provided on the catcher 2. In the illustrated example, a rear edge 28 of the catcher 2 is divided into a first edge 28a from the one end side 2a and up to a position about halfway in the length direction of the catcher 2, and a second edge 28b from the position about halfway in the length direction up to the other end side 2b. The second edge 28b is positioned further forward from the first edge 28a, and a step part 28c is formed between both edges 28a and 28b (FIG. 4). Also, the step part 28c is formed so as to have an outline in semicircular arc form copying a virtual shaft hole for receiving the aforementioned shaft body 9, so that such shaft body 9 is inserted and hooked from the other end 6b side of the base 6. That is, in this mode of the embodiment, such step part 28c functions as the aforementioned shaft bearing part 27.

[0060] By this, in this mode of the embodiment, the state in which the catcher 2 is in the standby position can be held by the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3, with the sliding element 71 of the first cam means 7 positioned at the end part (rear end 70b) of the first part 70a opposite the side connecting through with the second part 70c of the cam groove 70 of the first cam means 7, and with the sliding element 81 of the second cam means 8 positioned at the end part (rear end 80b) of the first part 80a opposite the side connecting through with the second part 80c of the cam groove 80 of the second cam means 8 (FIG. 3). Also, the striker 1 can be caught in the prescribed position and the catcher 2 can be rotated forward from the standby position accompanying the forward operation of the movable body M. In this mode of the embodiment, the rotation can furthermore be accomplished with little unintentional movement by using the aforementioned shaft body 9. Also, after the sliding elements of both cam means 7 and 8 enter into the respective second parts, the catcher 2 can be moved sliding up to the final position by the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3. The shaft bearing part 27 of the aforementioned shaft body 9 does not impede this sliding movement. In the illustrated example, during this sliding movement, the catcher 2 is moved toward the one end 6a side of the base 6, that is, the side toward the hinge Fd of the door Ma as the movable body M, so that the shaft body 9 slips out relatively from the shaft bearing part 27 toward the other end 6b side of the base 6 (FIG. 8). The withdrawing part 20e of the aforementioned receiving groove 20 is formed in a slanted form so as to approach the other end

6b of the base 6 while going toward the rear end 20g. Meanwhile, when the striker 1 enters in further forward from the hinge Fd serving as the center of rotation of the door Ma, a track of movement approaching the side of the door frame Fa provided on the hinge Fd is drawn, and therefore the door Ma is moved forward smoothly to the reference position by such sliding movement of the catcher 2. When the door Ma as the movable body M thus moved forward and positioned in the reference position is operated to open, the catcher 2 moves sliding in the opposite direction to that during forward movement, so that the shaft body 9 is again inserted into the shaft bearing part 27 when the sliding elements of the aforementioned both cams 7 and 8 are positioned inserted into the first parts.

[0061] The state in which the catcher 2 is in the standby position can be held also by either one cam means 7 (or 8) of such first cam means 7 or second cam means 8 and the aforementioned shaft body 9, by the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3, with the sliding element 71 or 81 of the cam means 7 or 8 positioned at the end part 70b or 80b of the first part 70a or 80a opposite the side connecting through with the second part 70c or 80c of the cam groove 70 or 80 of either cam means 7 or 8, and with the shaft body 9 pushed against the shaft bearing part 27. Also, in this case as well, the striker 1 can be caught in the prescribed position and the catcher 2 can be rotated forward from the standby position accompanying the forward operation of the movable body M. Also, after the sliding element of either cam means 7 (or 8) enters into the second part 70c or 80c of the cam groove 70 or 80, the catcher 2 can be moved sliding up to the final position by the urging of the aforementioned urging means 3.

The entire contents of the specification, claims, drawings, and abstract of Japanese Patent Application No. 2008-270331, filed on October 20, 2008, are incorporated by reference herein as a disclosure of the specification of the present invention.

Claims

1. An assisting mechanism for a movable body, comprising:

a striker provided on one of a main body and a movable body combined on the main body to be capable of reciprocal movement between a reference position and a deployment position; and a catcher provided on the other of the main body and the movable body for catching the striker in a prescribed position when the movable body is operated to move forward toward a reference position, and for assisting the forward movement of the movable body to the reference position;

wherein the catcher is supported on a base to

- be capable of reciprocal movement between a standby position where the striker can be caught or released and a final position, and sliding movement toward the final position after rotating at a fixed angle from the standby position during forward movement from the standby position; and
 at least holding the catcher in the standby position and said sliding movement is made by urging of an urging device provided on the base; said holding is released and forward rotation of the catcher is started when the striker is caught by the catcher in the standby position by the forward movement of the movable body, and the forward movement is assisted by said urging from a mid-course of the forward movement.
2. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to claim 1, wherein the base has a width and a length, and the sliding movement of the catcher is performed along a length direction.
 3. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to claim 1 or 2, wherein catching of the striker is accomplished by a receiving groove for the striker formed on the catcher;
 the receiving groove has an introducing part and a withdrawing part, the catcher is rotated by the striker on entering the introducing part in the standby position, and the striker is guided to the withdrawing part by the rotation; and
 the withdrawing part is formed so as to intersect with a direction of the sliding movement of the catcher.
 4. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein cam devices for cooperatively controlling a reciprocal movement of the catcher are provided respectively on the catcher and the base;
 a shaft body is provided on either one of the catcher and the base in a position to serve as a center of rotation during rotation of the catcher; and
 a shaft bearing part is provided on the other of the catcher and the base to axially support the shaft body in a manner so as to release an axial support of the shaft body during sliding movement of the catcher.
 5. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein first cam devices for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher are provided respectively on the catcher and the base;
 second cam devices for cooperatively controlling the reciprocal movement of the catcher are provided respectively on the catcher and the base in different positions from the first cam devices, and both cam devices include a cam groove and a sliding element to be guided therein; and
- the cam grooves of both cam devices respectively have a first part along an arc of a virtual circle centered on a center of rotation during rotation of the catcher, and a second part continuing therefrom and extending in a straight line.
6. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a damping device is provided for applying a damping force to the forward movement of the catcher.
 7. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to claim 6, wherein the damping device is made as a piston damper using resistance to movement of a piston inside a cylinder as damping force; and
 either one of a piston rod and the cylinder is fixed to the base, and the other of the piston rod and the cylinder is connected to the catcher so that movement or relative movement of the piston is brought about by a forward movement of the catcher.
 8. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to claim 7, wherein the piston damper and the catcher are connected by a connecting member combined on the base to be capable of sliding movement along a direction of the sliding movement of the catcher; and
 either one of a connecting cam groove formed in a direction diagonally intersecting the direction of sliding movement and a connecting sliding element to be guided therein is formed on the catcher, and the other of the connecting cam groove and the catcher is formed on the connecting member.
 9. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the urging device is provided with a contacting part corresponding to a contacted part of the catcher, and either one of the contacted part and the contacting part or both is constituted as a protruding form, so that the contacted part rides over the contacting part while pushing the side of the contacting part inward in a direction opposing the urging in the process of the forward movement of the catcher in the standby position.
 10. The assisting mechanism for the movable body according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the base has a width and a length, the damping device is arranged between the catcher and one end of the base, and the urging device is arranged between the catcher and the other end of the base.
 11. An assisting mechanism for a movable body, comprising:
 a striker provided on either one of a main body and a movable body combined on the main body

to be capable of reciprocal movement between
a reference position and a deployment position;
and
a catcher, provided on the other of the main body
and the movable body, for catching the striker 5
in a prescribed position when the movable body
is operated to move forward toward the refer-
ence position, and for assisting the forward
movement of the movable body to the reference
position; 10
wherein the catcher is supported on a base to
be capable of reciprocal movement between a
standby position where the striker can be caught
or released and a final position;
at least holding the catcher in the standby posi- 15
tion, and the forward movement from the stand-
by position to the final position, are accom-
plished by urging of an urging device provided
on the base; a damping device is provided for
applying a damping force to the forward move- 20
ment of the catcher; and
the damping device is arranged between the
catcher and one end of the base having a width
and a length, and the urging device is arranged 25
between the catcher and the other end of the
base.

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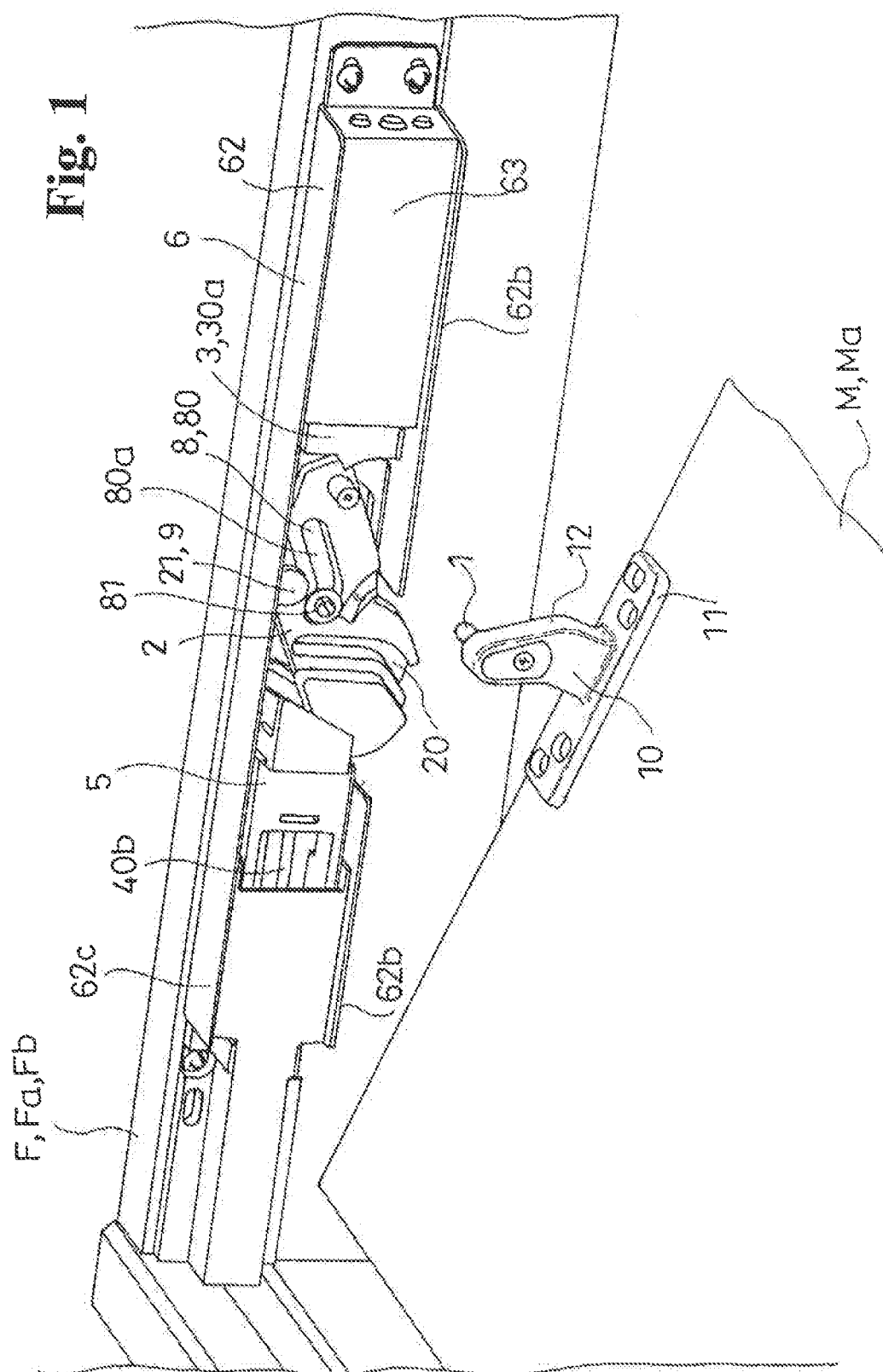
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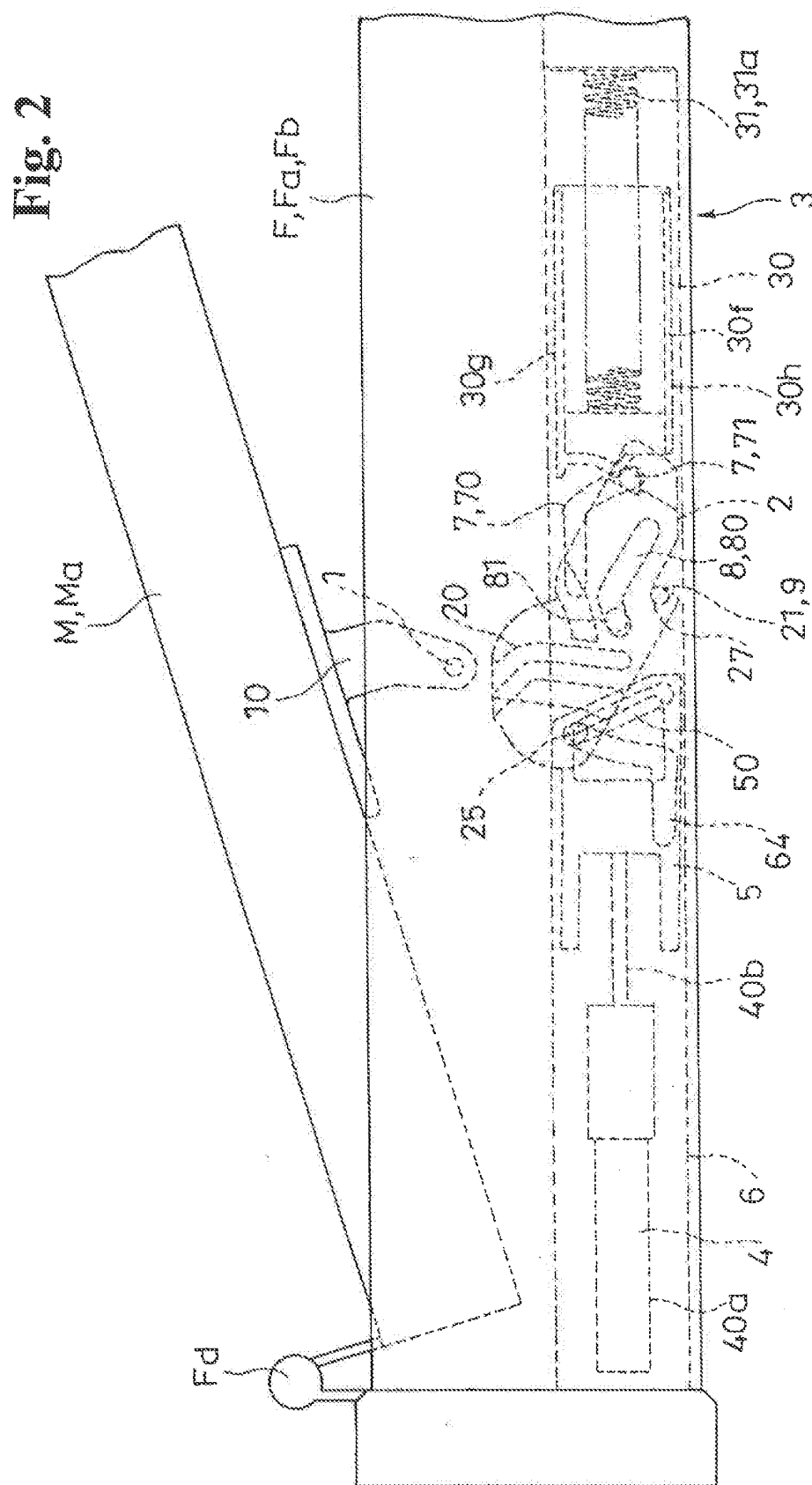
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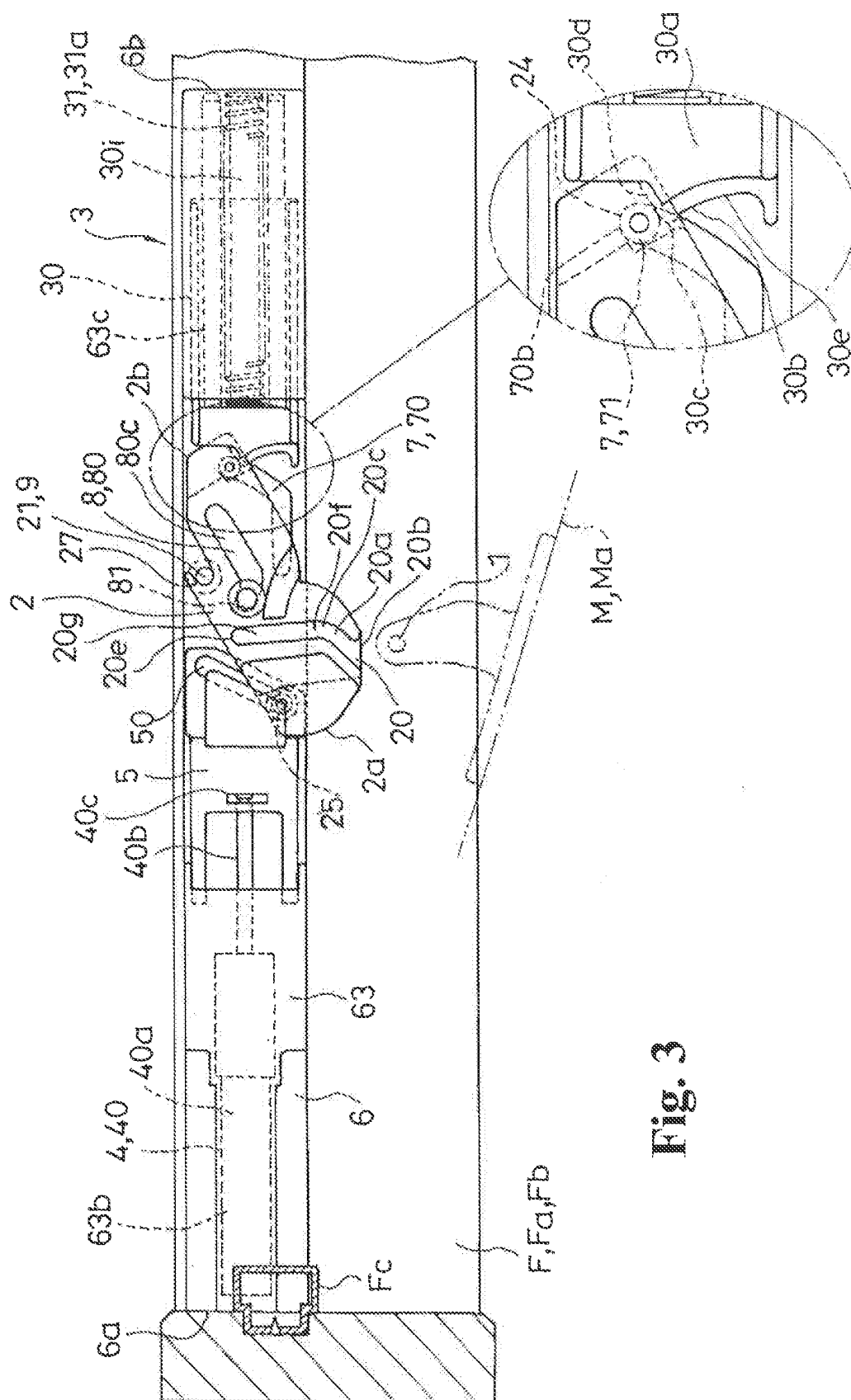
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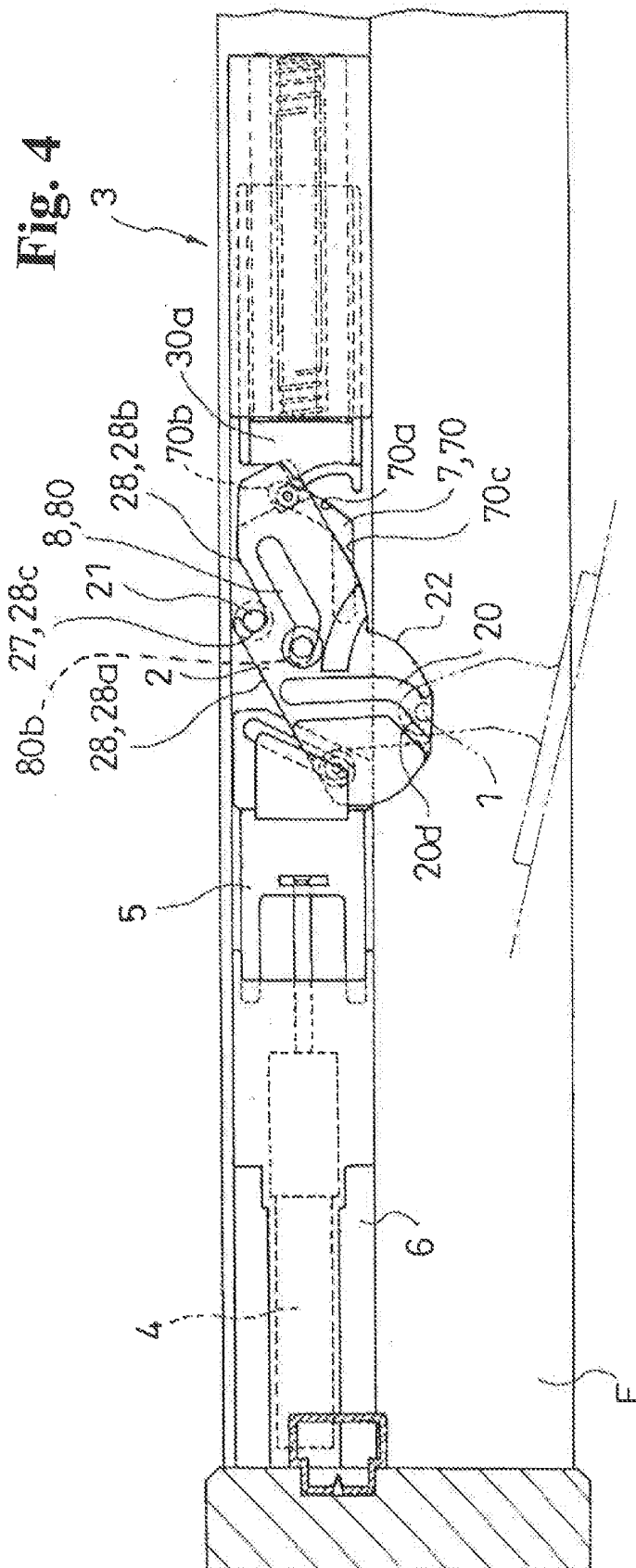
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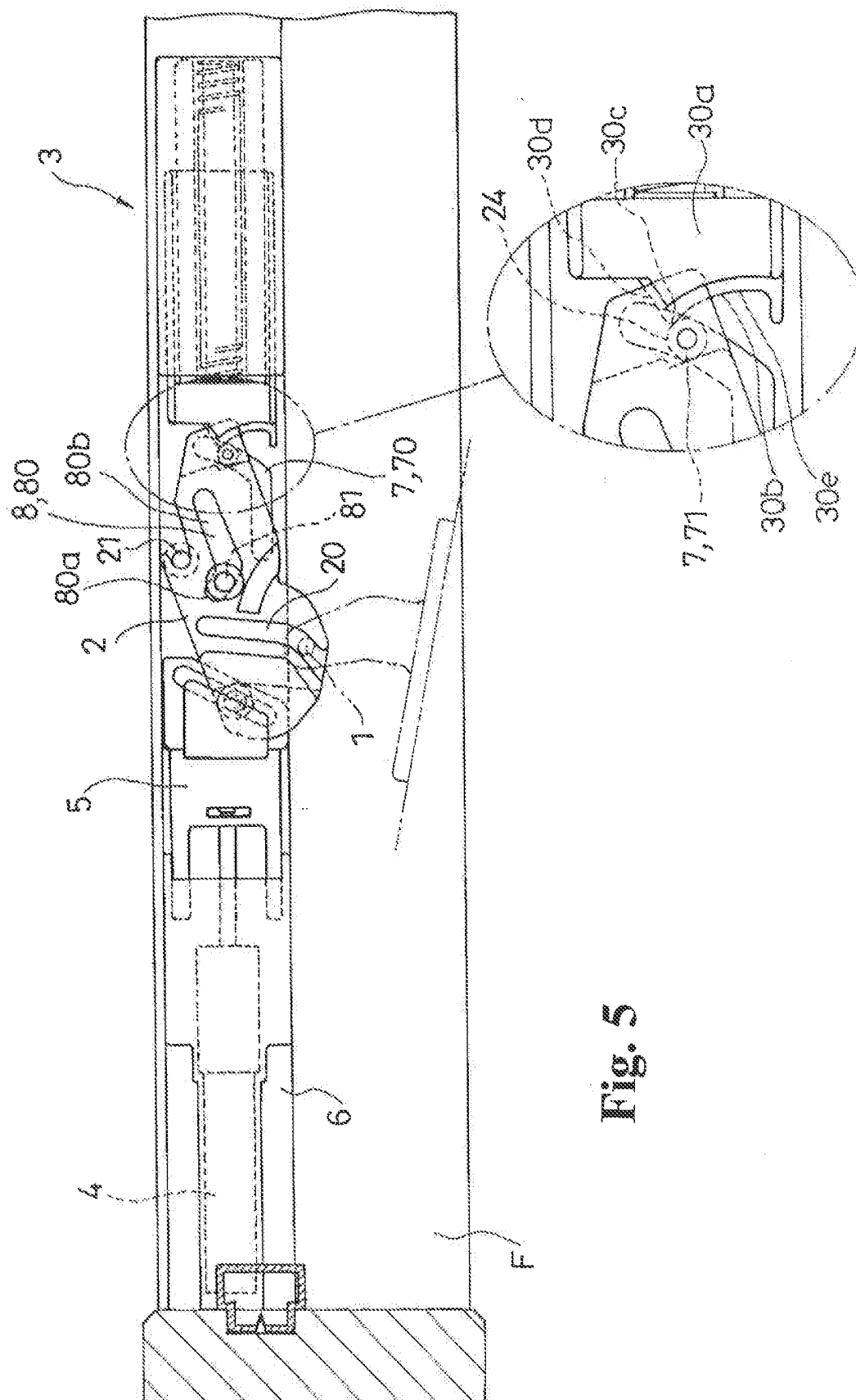
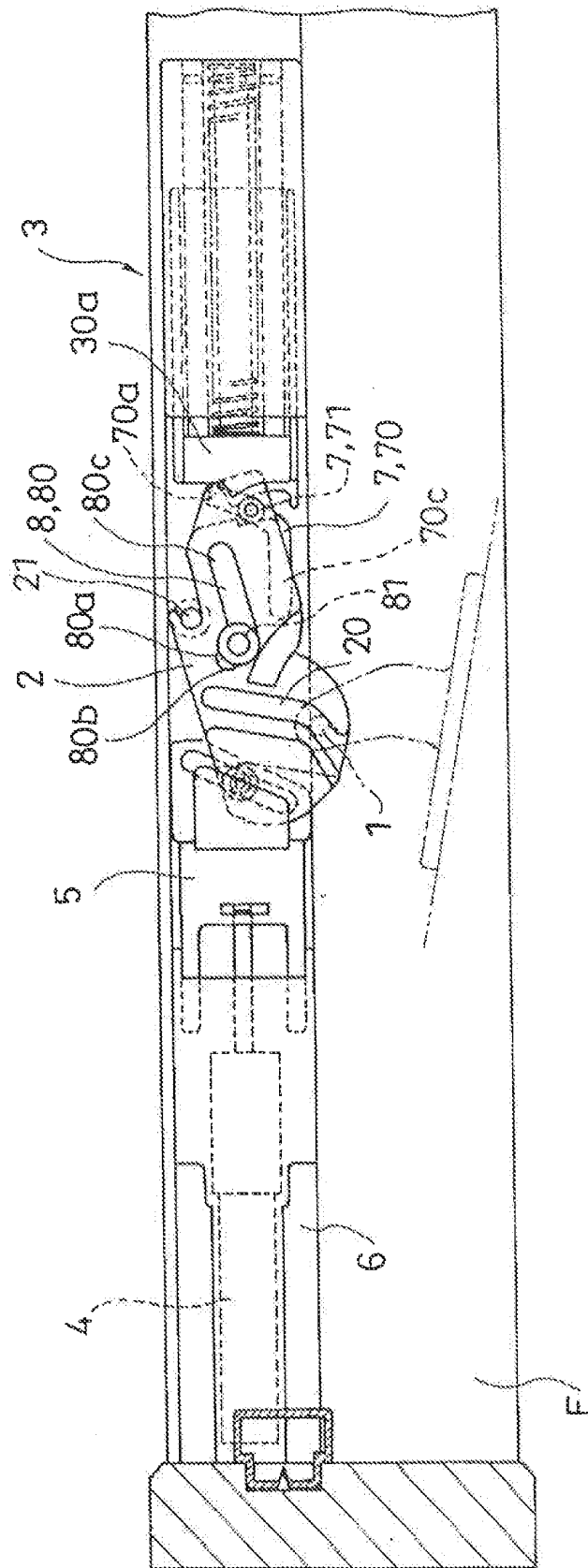
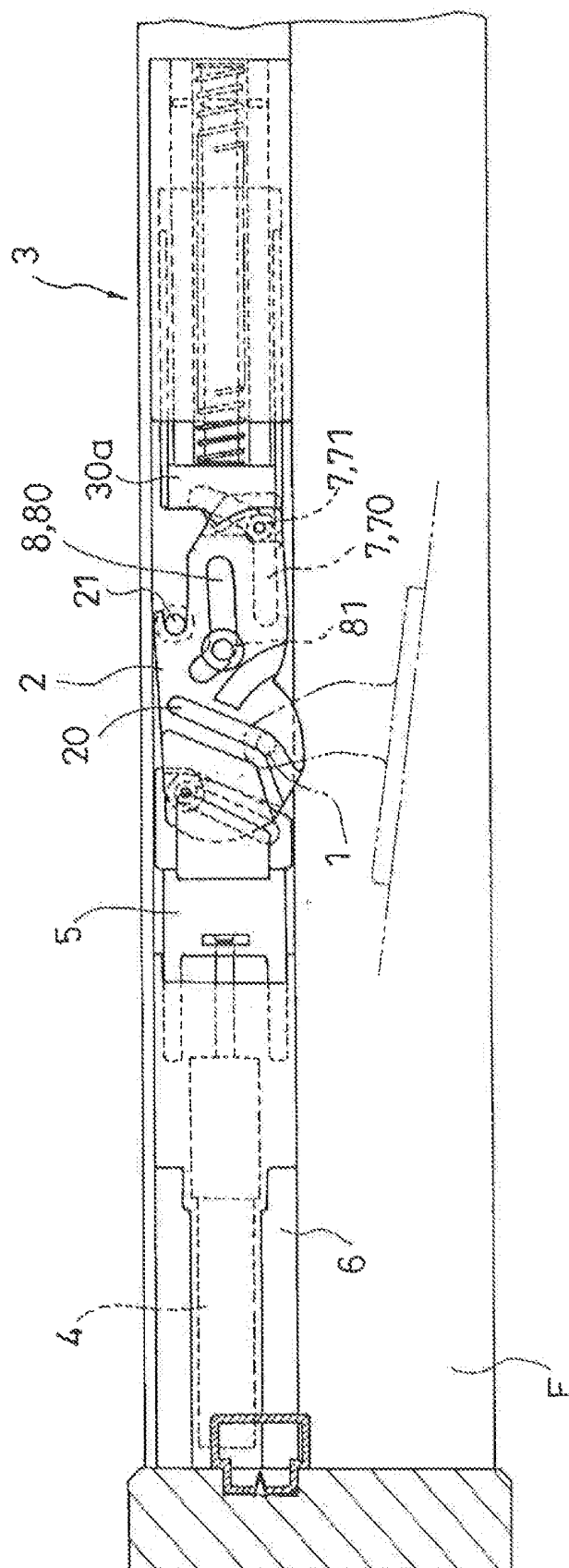


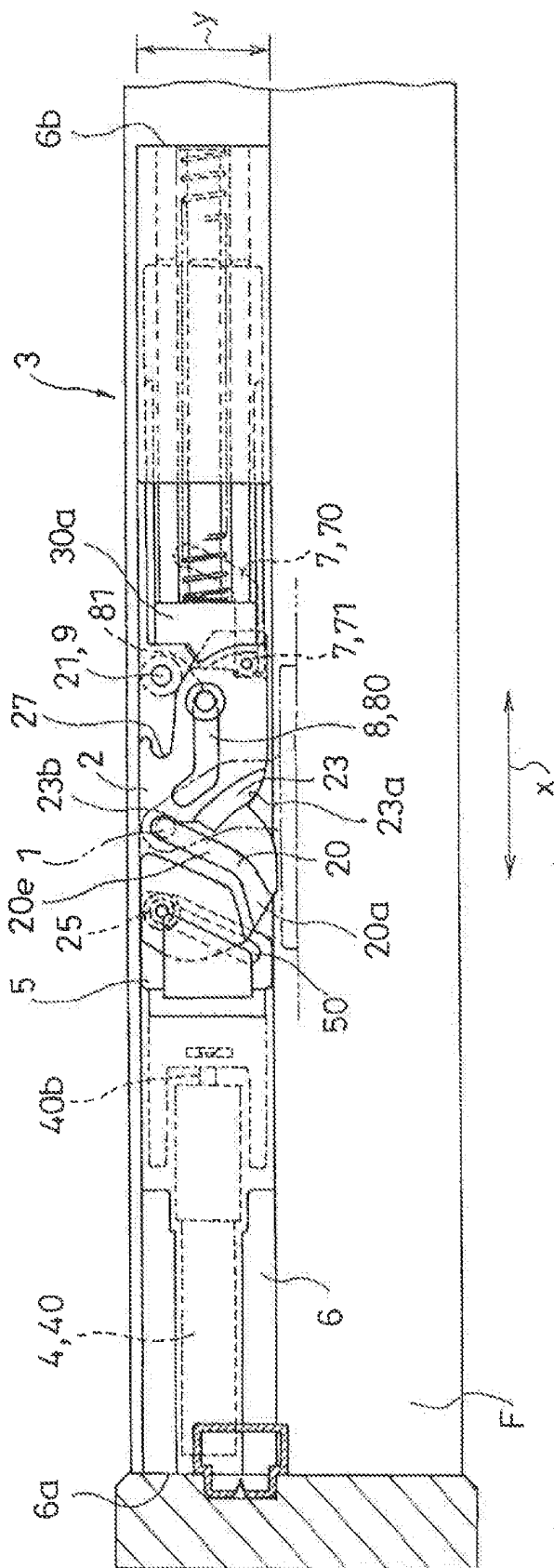
Fig. 5

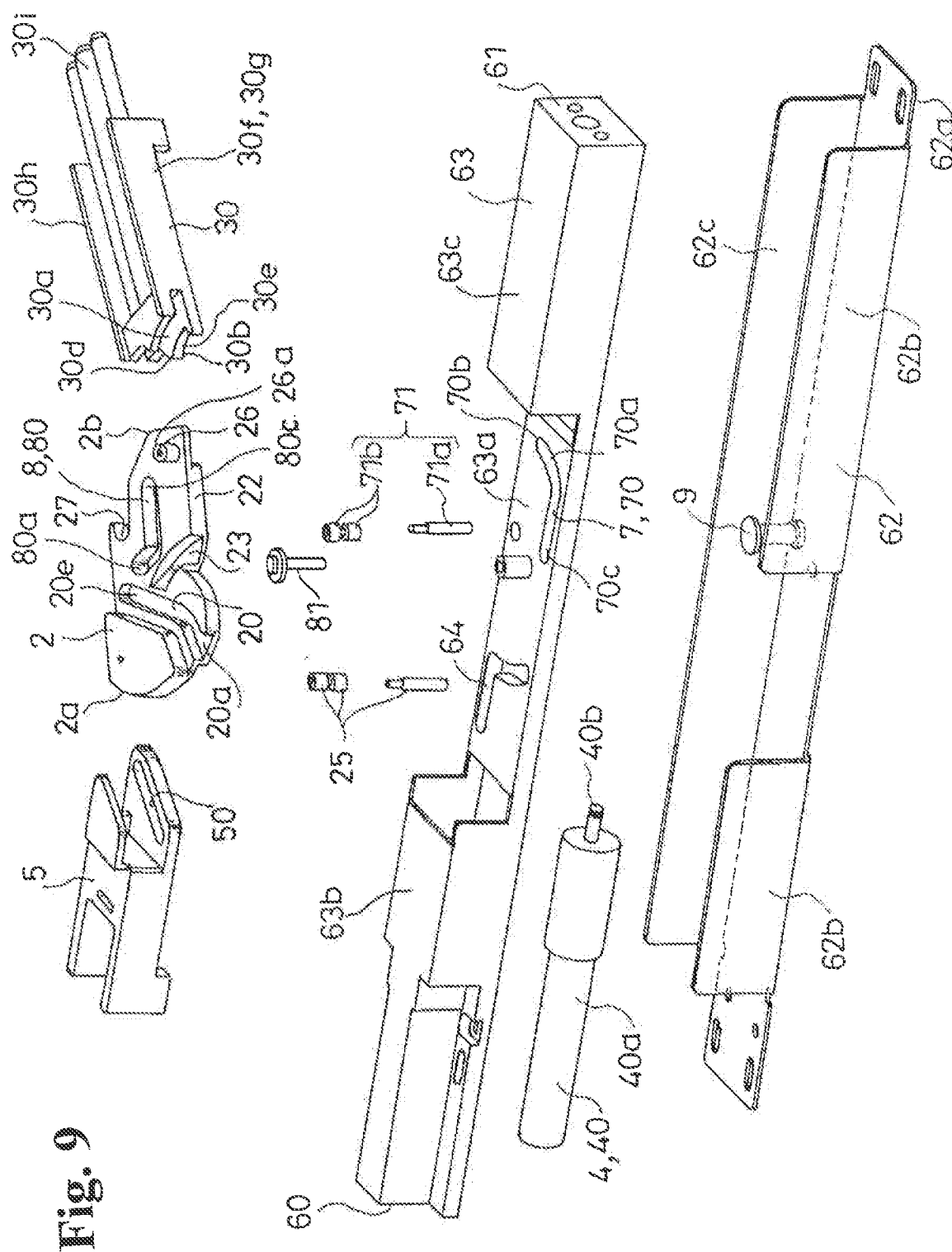
Fig. 6





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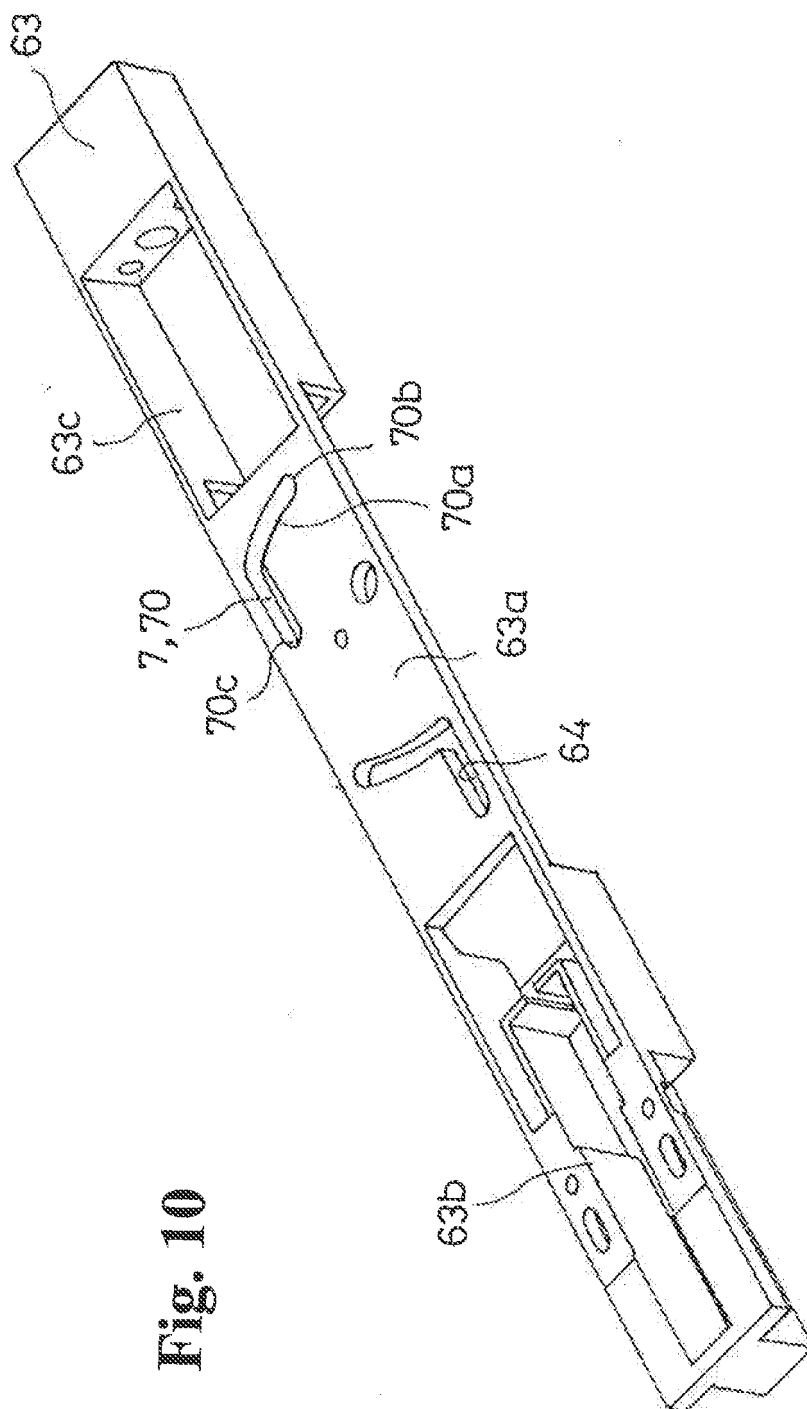


Fig. 10

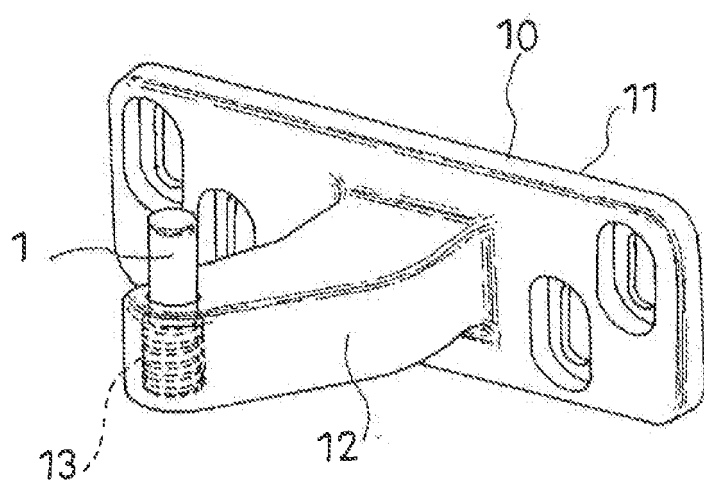


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2009/067990

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER <i>E05F1/10</i> (2006.01) i, <i>E05C19/06</i> (2006.01) i, <i>E05F3/04</i> (2006.01) i According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) <i>E05F1/10</i> , <i>E05C19/06</i> , <i>E05F3/04</i> Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2009 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2009 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2009 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	WO 2007/055204 A1 (Nifco Inc.), 18 May 2007 (18.05.2007), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	11 1-10
X A	WO 2008/069248 A1 (Nifco Inc.), 12 June 2008 (12.06.2008), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	11 1-10
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 02 November, 2009 (02.11.09)		Date of mailing of the international search report 17 November, 2009 (17.11.09)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2007)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2009/067990

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Claims 1-10 is the invention related to an assist mechanism of a movable body slidably moved toward the final position after a catcher which assists the forward movement of the movable body to the reference position a specified angle from the standby position.

Claim 11 is the invention related to the arrangement of a braking means and a biasing means in an assist mechanism of a movable body in which a catcher for assisting the forward movement of the movable body to the reference position moves forward from the standby position toward the final position.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (2)) (April 2007)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2007055204 A [0005]
- JP 2008270331 A [0061]